THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARBY,
E. DUVEROYE, H. DUPOUY.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....$5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact at the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1861.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1861.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,947.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every 12½ lines in nonpareil, on the first insertion, and half that sum for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines for each and every insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No manuscripts for advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By F. Rodriguez, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee, satin ribbons, Swiss damask, plaid, muslins, etc.; also, American domestic dry goods.

By A. H. Bigny, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, the services of two negroes for two years.

By Edward S. Auder, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Rousseau street, No. 139, furniture, without reserve.

Sound Opinions from an Unexpected Source.

It is rare and refreshing to be able to appreciate in a Northern sheet the presence of sound sense, dispassionate reflection, and judicious argument. All these have we discovered in an article in the New York *Economist* of the 23d March—a journal of considerable ability in its line, and of marked commercial influence. The *Economist* is not a political paper, and hence, perhaps, its ability to look at the truth with unjaundiced and undisturbed vision. We do not think that any party print could most the question between the North and South so fairly, and reach such wise and pacific conclusions. The Black Republican organs would of course be blinded and besotted by inveterate and hopeless prejudices, as well as by sectional rancor and religious fanaticism; while Democratic journals, and those which are not rabid in their opposition to slavery, lose sight completely of the real issue in their vain and delusive expectations of preserving a Union which has ceased to exist. Neither side is willing boldly to run front the truth, and, consequently, neither can behold it in its unveiled proportions. This the *Economist* has done, and with scarcely an exceptionable phrase has manfully proposed and indicated the only possible policy by which peace may be maintained, and the country restored to its normal condition of tranquility.

The article we allude to opens with the frank acknowledgment that the public mind is steadily settling into a conviction that the only possible policy in respect to the seceded States is for Congress to empower the Government of the United States to recognize their independent nationality. Coercion is now almost universally conceded to be impracticable. The Conciliation party at the North are dying out, not that they are unwilling to conciliate, but that they perceive its hopelessness. Another party taking a masterly inactivity for its motto is daily losing ground among the people, though, as a most convenient shelter for an Executive that knows not how to escape from its perplexities, its policy is gaining strength at Washington. Even England and France are beginning to understand that a peaceful separation is the only practicable plan. The *Economist* confesses that secession is now a fully accomplished fact. Listen to this brief and perfectly truthful summing up:

The Confederate States are *de facto* an independent government. Our control within their province is not only disowned, but it *actually does not exist*. We have there no representatives of the United States Government, no State Governors appointed by the United States authority, no officers to execute our laws, no collection of revenue for our treasury. A distinct President and a separate Congress exist there in fullest and absolute, with one or two temporary exceptions, are in the hands of this new power; a new tariff is proclaimed and its revenues collected by officers not our own, and paid into their hands of a treasury not of the United States. In fact, all the seven States are held by a power and governed by an Executive originating exclusively with themselves, and operating without let or hindrance from the power lately governing them. So much indisputably is fact, and so much is undoubtedly sufficient to constitute the Confederate States *de facto* an independent government. Matters having then gone to this extent, it is plainly a mere formal quibble to argue that the seceded States are still in the Union. Practically, and for all the purposes of government, they are out of the United States, though in the eye of our federal law they may be still under our jurisdiction. The question is, whether it would be wise on the part of the Government of the United States to involve thirty-four millions of people in an intervecine war, through taking too positive a stand on the *de jure* aspect of secession.

Of course the *Economist* decides against war. The subject is argued in the most luminous and satisfactory manner, and with just feeling enough to show that the writer has a heart. We subjoin the whole of the concluding portion of the article:

It may be galling to our pride, it may be a wound to our dignity to submit tacitly to the defiance to our national power that has been presented on a wholesale scale in the seceded States; but are we justifiable in making the lives of thousands of our citizens, and the happiness and interests of the whole country for generations to come, with its best prospects, hazard to support our pride, and to vindicate a dignity which has *signally failed* in the hour of its trial. We opine that the sentiment of the civilized world and the verdict of posterity would be merely opposed to such a policy. What could we gain by its adoption? Let us suppose it to result in the subjugation of the seceded States (which is begging far too much), of what service to the country could such a recovery be? We should have six millions of citizens held under a reluctant government *against their will*. We should have in Congress fourteen Senators and thirty three Representatives, owing their presence there to the unanimity of republican despotism, and seeking like a cankerworm into the heart of our domestic harmony. Our victory would be constrained upon us to maintain its rule at least seven States of the Union, instead of a standing army located in their midst. The cotton States, in fact, would be a second Hungary, and the United States Government a second Austria.

The mere mention of such results is a refutation of the policy that would produce them. Coercion, if successful, would bring no compensation but would rather increase our nation al difficulties; but what if it should prove unsuccessful? Thousands of valuable lives would be ruthlessly sacrificed, an immense national debt would be accumulated, our national *status* would be lowered before the world, and the dangerous and humiliating consciousness would be ever present with us that by our side existed a country with a population only two fourths of our own, with whom we had proved ourselves unable to contend.

Coercion, therefore, is clearly a policy not for a moment to be entertained. Conciliation is too late, neither any retraction from the council dated position assumed by the new Confederacy. The idea of "masterly inactivity" is so utterly unsuited to the present rapid progress of events, and so really trading towards the great national and commercial interests suffering from the present disorganization, that we hope adopts it present disorganization, that we hope adopts it must be left behind in the progress of affairs to ward a settlement, or sternly rebuked for their apparent indifference. *Only let us, then, strive, in spirit or rules, without delay into negotiations with the representatives of the Confederate States, recognizing their independence, and adjusting in a fair spirit all questions standing between the two parties.*

It would be difficult to present the topic in a more considered, comprehensive and forcible manner than has been done in the foregoing passages. The expression of such views, and their repetition by one or two of the more moderate Republican presses, indicate a gradual and healthy modification of the diseased public sentiment of the North. It is morally true, if know for three fourths of the population of the old republic to be compelled to allow the remaining fourth to depart quietly and peaceably, and set up their own household, but the inevitable law of necessity must be obeyed. Had the majority always dispensed justice and right to the minority, the humiliation would now be spared them.

Rothrock, Brown & Co.—We take no forbidden pleasure in referring the public to the announcement of the resumption of payment, from this day, forth by the extensive and respectable cotton house of Rotchford, Brown & Co. It has been by the terrific crisis which succeeded the late Presidential election, these gentlemen were compelled temporarily to bend before the storm, but with their ample resources, strict integrity and invincible determination to pay, were enabled soon to arrange their business affairs on a firm and secure basis, and have now the gratification of announcing their ability to meet all their obligations. Their numerous friends will rejoice at this result.

Opera House.—This evening the beautiful opera of "The Star of the North" will be performed. To-morrow Mad. Pierson will appear in the character of *Gilda*—a role created for her by Verdi.

Messrs. Hotze & Co., No 61 Exchange Place have laid on under obligations for sundry choice specimens of periodical literature.

Abridgment of the Debates in Congress. The sixteenth volume of this invaluable work has been issued by D. Appleton & Co., and has been received by the agent, W. C. Morrill, No. 140 Canal street, for distribution to subscribers. This volume brings the political history of the country down to the close of the session of 1840-50, and is one of the most interesting yet published. Two more volumes will probably complete the work.

Captain Maloy, of the schooner James Satterthwaite, from Philadelphia, arrived last evening, reports having seen, on the 24th ultimo, at sixo'clock, A. M., off Double Head Shot Keys, a bark, which had been abandoned. He entered his course and steered for her, but before reaching her, the bark Glenn, of and from Portland, bound to Havana, hove-to. Her Captain ordered the boat to be lowered and boarded the abandoned vessel. When Captain Maloy got close enough to her, he discovered the boat to be a shover; she had three pits and a spanker set at the mast, and, judging from the course she lay in, Captain M. supposed she had been set adrift off Cardenas, after landing her cargo. At the time Captain Maloy left, the crew of the bark Glenn was making arrangements to take her into Havana.

Instant Relief.—Under this head will be found an advertisement offering special remedies for croup, sore throat, coughs, worms and other diseases, to which attention is directed.

Later from Rio de Janeiro.

Captain Lanfear, of the bark Adeline Pendergast, which arrived here from Rio de Janeiro, reports that during the month of January the yellow fever was raging at Rio, both on shore and on shipboard. Captain Lanfear states that one of his crew died on board, and he was compelled to leave two of his men behind who were sick with the fever. When the Adeline Pendergast left, on February 16th, the fever was still raging. The political news from the United and Confederate States has unsettled every thing in Rio, and great anxiety is manifested in regard to our troubles. On the 24th ult., one hundred and fifty miles S. S. E. of Southwest Pass, saw two iron-hooped barrels, lashed together, with a flagstaff eight or ten feet long, they had the appearance of having been raised for a stage to succor some wrecked seamen.

Dr. Hunter.—We publish to-day a most interesting letter by Dr. Hunter on the symptoms and causes of asthma—a most terrible disease, from which intense suffering is experienced. We have reason to know that in the treatment of this very obstinate malady Dr. Hunter has met with extraordinary success.

The public, and especially all persons afflicted with diseases of the chest, will rejoice at the announcement in our advertising columns of the postponement of the departure of Dr. Hunter to the second week in April. His office is situated at No. 156 Canal street, near Baronne.

The purser of the steamship Atlantic reports that the steamship Daniel Webster arrived at Key West with three hundred men and artillery for Fort Taylor, also, steamship Gen. Rusk with four hundred and fifty men for forts Taylor and Jefferson. The United States steamer Crusader left on the 25th, with provisions for the fleet off Pensacola. As the Atlantic was leaving Key West the U. S. steamer Brooklyn was crossing the bar. The U. S. steamers St. Louis and Sabine were off the bar at Pensacola, and the Wyandotte at anchor alongside of Fort Pickens. The steamer Kate Dale arrived at Pensacola on the 27th, with reinforcements for the Confederate army.

The Provisional Constitution.—This instrument has been ratified by six of the seven Confederated States. The sanction of South Carolina is alone wanting to render the act unanimous. We presume the Palmetto State will not hesitate to unite with her sisters, though, we perceive there are some grumblers in her Convention.

What Arkansas has Done.

The State Convention of Arkansas, on the 26th ult. adopted a Secession Ordinance, to be submitted to the people at an election to be held on the 3d day of August, and at the same time resolutions for the appointment of Commissioners to the Border Slave States Convention, proposed to be held at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 27th of May. This action on the part of the Convention was a compromise between the Union and Secession men in that body. The following sections of the ordinance adopted by them give the gist of their action:

Section 1. Be it ordained by the people of Arkansas, in Convention assembled, That an election shall be held in all the counties in this State on Monday, the 3d day of August, 1861, at which the question of "Co-operation" or "Secession" shall be submitted to the people of this State, which election shall be held and conducted in all respects in accordance with the laws of the State now in force, prescribing the manner of holding elections, provided that the sheriffs of the several counties shall be required to give at least thirty days notice of the time and places of holding said election by advertisement thereof, as required by law for ordinary elections.

Section 2. Be it further ordained, That if it shall appear, when the result of said election shall be made known to this Convention, that a majority of the legal votes cast in the State have been cast for Secession, then, in that event, such vote shall be taken to be instructions to this Convention to pass an act of immediate secession, and the Convention shall at once pass an ordinance dissolving the connection existing between the State of Arkansas and the Federal Government known as the United States of America, but if a majority of all the legal votes have been cast for Co operation, then this Convention shall immediately take such steps as may be deemed proper for further co operation with the border or unseceded slave States in efforts to secure a permanent and satisfactory adjustment of the sectional controversies disturbing the country.

The Opelousas *Courier* has the following:

On Thursday evening, the 28th ult, Robert L. Mudd, second son of Lt. Col. Ferdinand L. Mudd and Hannah L. Littell, aged 13 years, while racing through the streets of Opelousas, ran his horse against the oxen drawing a cart, was thrown to the ground, and the cart passed over his body, producing death shortly afterwards.

This sad casualty leaves brothers and sisters and a mother to mourn the loss of a favorite child, thus untimely sent into the presence of his God. "Buddy" was a noble little fellow. Peace to the manes of the youthful slumberer!

Cincinnati, March 28.—Drafts drawn by the Cataract Bank, at Lockport, N. Y., on the Ocean Bank, New York, for $7000, were sold to banks here yesterday. One party was arrested, and $20,000 in the same kind of drafts were found in his trunk. Another party has gone West with $40,000. The first drafts sold were intended to be paid, in order that the parties might get their credit up, but it is believed that a grand fraud is contemplated.

Perry J. Moore, a well known citizen, was murdered on yesterday morning by a burglar, who entered the house for the purpose of robbery. Moore lies in a critical condition.

Fort Sumter Soons Made to Sell the Parade.—Major Anderson has taken Fort Sumter—a bully for him, a bully for you!—that was the first song. Time two was, "Maj Anderson reinforced." The Boston *Transcript*, the New York *Times*, which also invented the Baltimore "merchant-bankers conspiracy to kill Mr Lincoln. The third song was "Fort Sumter is taken!" the fourth was, as given by the Irish lads who sell the cheap papers, "Fort Sumter *recaptured*." The public, on this announcement, was very much alarmed lest the gallant soldiers had been threatened with the small pox. Yesterday the *Traveler* gave us "Fort Sumter blown up!" and this is the very newest music on Fort Sumter.

How do you like, Mr Public, the daily issue of fabricated dispatches?

The cry has been hitherto that certain papers have "misrepresented" the North. What have those papers done to say who are misleading the North, and deceiving the public by the publication of exciting dispatches, purporting to be from their trustworthy agents?

Is the chief end of journalism to make the paper sell?—*Boston Courier.*

Suicide of a Wife Poisoner.—William Alsom, under sentence of death for poisoning his wife, committed suicide in the Hudson county jail, N. J., on Wednesday morning, by making nucleus with part of the blade of a jack knife in his left arm and neck and under the left ear. After he had thus cut himself he was heard by the officer outside of his cell to exclaim, "Oh! my God Oh! Jesus Christ!" He lived about two hours after he uttered these exclamations. In his bucket were found the fragments of letters which he had written to his daughters and brothers, declaring his purpose to commit suicide, rather than his sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life. He, however, appears to have given up all hope of any change in his sentence. He had the piece of knife was concealed under the skin between his shoulders. The letters show that he was exceedingly illiterate for an English gardener. The letters were full of the common expressions of piety, yet in one of them he alludes affectionately to two young women named Julia Kennedy and Lizzie Lewis, with whom he had been in the habit of visiting oyster saloons and other public resorts. He reiterates one of the points made in his defense, that the death of his wife was the result of a mixture which caused her death. His daughter and other friends had visited him in jail, and he left in writing the following declaration to be placed upon his coffin plate "I am innocent of that for which I lose my life." It was inscribed upon the plate according to his directions. His remains were taken to his late residence in Commissioner st. on Saturday he was interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

A New Style of Sensation Preacher.

White Cloud, an Indian Chief, recently went to New York, where he claimed to be a preacher. He was invited to lecture in a church in Broome street. The New York *Express* tells the rest of the story:

White Cloud made his appearance at a side door, not in the peaceful and sober robes of the pious divine, but decked out in the savage finery of an ancient Wampanoag or modern Arapaho. Flourishing his tomahawk in the air, and indulging in a series of war whoops that nearly split the ears of the horrified spectators, he bounded up and down the aisle of the church and finally brought up in the lecture room, where he continued to regale the ears of the audience with his terrible yells, some of whom, after recovering from the first effects of this new method for producing a sensation, began to look about for the ready means of escape. The ladies, particularly, seemed much frightened, and one is said to have fainted as White Cloud passed near her, brandishing his tomahawk and throwing himself into the demoniac attitudes of the war dance. The chief subsided, however, after a time, fancying, probably, that his introduction had been favorably accomplished, quiet was restored, and White Cloud proceeded with his sermon—rather interesting, by the way, which he was about proceeding to enhance by some love stories among the red beauties of his tribe, when the deacons of the church present very unfeelingly brought him up all standing, doubtless under the impression that the congregation were already sufficiently instructed in matters of that unorthodox nature.

Curious Matrimonial Adventure.—In the parish of St. George in the East, London, which has become of late years so familiar to the public, there are other curious customs than those formerly observed in the parish church. On the first of May next certain young women, previously approved of, will have an opportunity of drawing lots for a marriage portion of £100, and the lucky drawer will be entitled to receive that amount as soon as she can obtain a husband to share it with her. The dispensers of the bounty are Raine's charity trustees, and the young women who offer themselves as candidates must have been educated in Mr. Raine's school, and have attained the age of twenty, two years. They must also have continued members of the Church of England since they left the school. They are admitted as candidates on the 5th of March.—*London Era.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Africa—Breadstuffs Firm and Provisions Quiet—Cotton Advanced and Buoyant—Latest Liverpool Circular Reports.

New York, April 1.—The Royal mail steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, of the Cunard line, arrived at this port yesterday.

The Africa left the port of Liverpool at noon Saturday, March 16, called off at Queenstown Sunday evening, the 17th, and brings three days later European advices.

The Africa has £83,800 in specie on board.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, March 16—The amount of business transacted during the past week in the Liverpool Cotton market has been moderate, reaching 58,200 bales—9,500 of which are reported to have been taken on speculation and 11,000 for export.

The week's business opened at a slight decline on all qualities, which was fully recovered under the Kangaroo's news, the market closing firm at last week's quotations

The sales on Friday amounted to 15,000 bales: to day (Saturday) to 25,000, of which 9000 were taken by speculators and 1000 for export, the market closing buoyant.

James Hewitt & Co quote an advance of ¼d.—Middling Orleans, 7¾d. Middling Mobile, 7¾d. Middling Uplands, 7¾d. The stock on hand foots up 907,000 bales, of which 750,000 are American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool, March 16—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report the Breadstuffs market firm, without change in prices.

Flour quiet at 28s. to 31s. White Corn 37s. to 37s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool, March 16—Wakefield, Nash & Co. say Provisions closed quiet.

Lard is quoted at 51s. to 53s.

Sugar quiet. The turn in favor of the buyer

London Money Market.

London, March 16.—There is a rather better demand for Money.

The closing quotations for Consols to day were 92 to 92¾.

The amount of bullion in the bank of England increased during the past week £270,000.

Havre Cotton Market.

Havre, March 16.—The sales of Cotton in Havre the week ending Friday, March 15, comprised 7000 bales, the market closing dull at 1010 for New Orleans Tree Ordinaire, and 910. for Bas.

The stock on hand sums up 210,000 bales.

London Breadstuffs Market.

London, March 16.—Baring Bros & Co report Wheat higher. They quote American spring at 43s. to 45s.

Sugar quiet. Provisions barely maintained

Paris Bourse.

Paris, March 16—At the Bourse to-day rentes closed at 69 30c.

A reduction in the rates of interest has been made.

The Money market is slightly easier.

European Political News.

The London *Times* says "where the Confederate States mean to negotiate the proposed loan, seeing one tithe of their population pledged to repudiation. It says President Davis is the man who laughed at the redemption of the Mississippi bonds.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies have unanimously approved of the assumption by Victor Emanuel of the title of King of Italy.

Warsaw was apparently tranquil, but the excitement remained without abatement.

The Polish deputation said they received with dissatisfaction, the Emperor's rescript.

The Paris Conference have extended the Syrian occupation to June 5th.

The French Corps Legislatif adopted the first ten paragraphs of the address to the Emperor.

The Duchess of Kent died on the 21st.

Steamship Arrived Out.

The Hamburg American packet Saxonia, from New York, arrived out at Hamburg the 15th ult.

Fortifications of Charleston—Visit of the State Convention.

Washington, March 31—Dispatches from Charleston, received here yesterday, say that the works of defense in that harbor are now fully completed, and if Fort Sumter and the members of the State Convention visited them yesterday. They were received with the highest honors and salutes from all directions.

Virginia State Convention.

Richmond, March 30—The State Convention, by a vote of 88 against 15, refused to adjourn the debate on the pending propositions.

Movements of Naval Ships.

New York, April 1—Key West advices of the 24th ult. say the steam gunboat Crusader was to leave with stores for the Pensacola fleet.

The steamer General Rusk landed the troops from Texas at Forts Jefferson and Taylor. The latter is now on a war footing.

Judge Marvin, of the United States Court for the Southern District of Florida, has resigned.

The Question of Evacuating Fort Sumter—Extra Session of Congress.

Washington, April 1—The Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy have received satisfactory evidence that Fort Sumter will be evacuated, and that no effort at reinforcing Fort Pickens will be made.

There is a strong probability that the President will issue his proclamation for an extra session of Congress.

Arrival of the North American.

Portland, April 1—The Canadian mail steamship North American reached this place to day, from Liverpool the 14th, and Queenstown the 15th ultimo. Her news has been anticipated by the Africa at New York.

The Bohemian sailed on Saturday for Liverpool and Queenstown.

Removal of Arms in Virginia.

Richmond, April 1—The House of Representatives has passed a bill giving authority to the Governor to arrest the contemplated removal of arms from the Bolton foundery.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

Fort-Kearney, April 1—We are in receipt of dates from San Francisco to the 20th ultimo, by the Pony Express, which passed us yesterday. The United States steamer of war Wyoming had arrived safely at San Francisco. Her officers and crew were in good health and spirits.

The Golden Age sailed from San Francisco the 21st ultimo for Panama, taking out $1,100,000 of treasure on freight.

Trade was generally dull. Foreign brandies had experienced an advance of 12½ to 50c.

The conservatives in California appear satisfied with Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Mr. McDougal got the Governor's certificate of his election as United States Senator, but the committee report that he lacked one vote of being elected.

New York Markets.

New York, April 1.—The Cotton market closed quiet but firm, with sales of 125a to 12¾ for Middling Uplands. Flour advanced 5 to 10c.; the sales comprised 10,750 bbls. at $5 25 to $5 35 for Superfine State. Wheat advanced 1c. to 2c. The prices of Corn have advanced 1c.; 41,000 bushels changed hands at 62 to 63c. The sales of Western Mess Pork comprised 250 bbls. at $16 87½ to $16 93¾. Coffee quiet; sales of 500 bags Rio at 11¾c. and Maracaibo at 12¾c. Sugar firm; sales of 450 hhds. Cuba at 4¾ to 5c. lb.

Rice, and 300 Porto Rico, at auction, at 6¾ to 6¾c. lb.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, April 1.—The quotations for Superfine Flour to day were $4 45 to $4 50. Corn steady at 53c. per bushel. Whisky in bulk 18c. per gallon. Coffee advanced ¼c.; sales 1100 sacks at 12¾c. per lb.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, April 1—The Ohio river at this point was swelling rapidly since evening, with 6 feet 10 inches water in the canal.

Juggling Extraordinary—A Brass Coin Turned into a Living Serpent.

The fort at Calcutta, commonly known as Fort Williams, is one of the most splendid and convenient military establishments to be found in any quarter of the globe. It is often the scene of animated festivity from the presence of native jugglers, renowned for their surprising skill and dexterity. The performances of these natives people have been so often described that I shall only mention a few, for otherwise I might tire the reader. The particular trick alluded to is the apparent conversion of a brass coin into a snake. The juggler gave me the coin to hold, and then seated himself about five yards from me on a small rug, from which he never attempted to move during the whole performance. I showed the coin to several persons, who were close beside me, and put it down in front of the juggler. At a sign from him I not only grasped the coin firmly in my right hand, but crossing that hand with equal tightness with my left, I enclosed them both as firmly as I could between my knees.

Of course I was positively certain that the small coin was within my double fists. The juggler then began a short incantation, accompanied by a monotonous and disagreeable recitative, and repeating the words "Ram Nummu" during some minutes. He then suddenly stopped, and still keeping his seat, made a quick motion with his hands, as if throwing something at me, giving at the same time a puff with his mouth. At that instant I felt my hands suddenly distend, and becoming partly open, while I experienced a sensation like a cold ball of dough, or something equally soft, nasty and disagreeable, was now between my palms. I started to my feet in astonishment, and opening my hands found there the coin, but to my horror and alarm (for of all created things I detest and loathe the genius), I saw a young snake, all alive-oh! and of my hands in perfect health, a cobra di capello, folded, or rather coiled, roundly up. I threw it instantly to the ground, trembling with rage and fear, as if already bit by the deadly reptile. The juggler immediately to crawl along the ground, to the alarm and amazement of every one here.

The juggler now got up for the first time since he had sat down, and catching hold of the snake, displayed its length, which was nearly two feet—two feet all but an inch and a half. He then took it cautiously by the tail, and opening his own mouth to its widest extent, let the head of the snake drop into it, deliberately commenced to swallow the animal, till the end of the tail was only visible. Some minutes a sudden gulp, the whole of the snake was apparently swallowed. After this he came up to the spectators, and opened his mouth, and permitted us to look in his throat, but no snake or snake's tail was visible—it was seemingly down his throat altogether. During the remainder of the performance we never saw the snake again, but did the man profess his ability to make it reappear. But he performed another snake trick which surprised us very much. He took from a bag another cobra-di-capello, and walking into the center of the room, enclosed it in his hands in a folded state. He waved or shook them for some time in this condition, and then opened his fists, when, hey! presto—the snake was gone, and in its place appeared several small cones, which he suffered to fall from his hands, when they glided, with their peculiar undulating movement, almost like the waves of the sea, across the floor.—*A British Officer in India.*

DR. HUNTER ON ASTHMA.

LETTER NUMBER VI.

To the Editors of the Bee:

It is a popular error to regard every disease attended with difficult breathing as asthma. Consumptive patients, and those suffering from disease of the heart, constantly write the oppression and shortness of breath they experience to this cause. Now, though we never have asthma *without* shortness of breath, it is very common to have great shortness of breath where the disease is essentially different from asthma—I wish I could add less distressing or fatal.

By asthma I mean a spasmodic disease of the lungs, which manifest itself in successive *fits, paroxysms or attacks*—coming on suddenly—attended by great difficulty of breathing—lasting for a few hours and then passing off with free expectoration, leaving the breath but little obstructed, and the patient as comfortable as before the attack. Although this is the usual course of asthma, it will be seen as we proceed that there are many and grave deviations from this rule.

The *approach* of asthma is known by those who have once had an attack by a feeling of *tiredness* and indisposition to exertion—*gravity and oppression*—a feeling of *fullness* and *windiness* about the stomach with a sense of *tight ness* and constriction around the lower part of the chest. In some there is a *headache* and dry feeling of the nostrils towards evening, while others have a greatly increased flow of saliva, or a sense of dullness and general discomfort.

The *attack* may come on at any time, but it usually manifests itself towards evening or at night. Some suffer as soon as they lie down, but the majority are suddenly awakened out of sleep in the middle of night, or towards morning, by a difficulty of breathing—a sense of weight and constriction in the chest. The chest feels as though it were bound. They sit up in bed, pant and gasp for breath—call for the windows to be raised and the doors to be thrown open. The house seems "*too small to breathe in*." If the fit is severe, *perspiration* starts out and stands in large drops over the forehead, the face is *haggard*, the lips *pale*, the extremities *cold*, the heart *palpitating violently*. It is no unusual thing for the asthmatic to rush to the open window and lean out over the sill for hours in the coldest weather of winter, the body being rendered by the disease insensible to every influence and every feeling except the desire for *air*. The distress experienced during a fit of asthma can only be likened to partial strangulation protracted through a period of several hours. If you have ever run up a long hill with a rapidly beyond your strength, as you stand at the top with your heart bounding over the heart, panting and gasping for breath, you can have a faint idea of the agony which for hours, and often for days, the poor asthmatic suffers.

Happily for the victims of this disease, the suffering of the present is ever lightened by the conviction that nature will soon come to their relief—hope and confidence never flag for an instant. After a longer or shorter period—generally a few hours—the *tightness* at the bottom of the chest *relaxes*, the *breathing* becomes more free—the patient can *speak* and *cough* without difficulty, and now begins to *expectorate freely*. The *anxiety* of the face disappears, the *lips* lose their livid hue, and, exhausted by the violent efforts, and worn out by the distress—the poor sufferer falls asleep, and the attack is at an end.

The *cause* of all the distress, and the reason why asthma comes on *so suddenly*, and passes off so mysteriously, are very simple. Asthma is a muscular cost which gives them the power of *contracting* or expanding. Any thing which irritates the nerves that supply the muscular fibres causes a spasmodic contraction to take place on the instant, and when it does take place, the tubes are so much diminished in size, that it is impossible for the lungs enough light to purify the blood. The distress is caused, not by the pain but by the want of air which it occasions. Any obstruction in the windpipe which sufficiently great to limit the same degree the quantity of air that can be drawn into the lungs, would produce the same distress, even though no spasm existed. The spasm of the muscular coat of the tube may be instantaneously, and like cramp may continue for several hours, and then pass off in an instant. From this you will understand why asthma *relaxes* the nerves of the lungs may cause asthma, and whatever *soothes* that irritation *relaxes* the spasm and relieves the patient.

All forms of asthma have not the same causes which act directly and primarily upon the lungs. However theorists may contend for the hereditary taint and constitutional character of asthma, they are all exhibit the purely local nature of asthma.

As the object of this paper is chiefly to illustrate the cure of asthma, I will not at present enter over the changes which take place in the lungs, and the varieties and forms of this disease, reserving for some future period a more complete history of the various phases and complications which it manifests.

There are a few facts in the course of the erratic disease which I may passed over in the preceding description, and to which I will briefly refer before proceeding to speak of treatment. The recurrences of the fits of asthma are extremely various. Some have but a single fit, and, when this is over, the disease ceases altogether, and the patient returns to his former health. More commonly we have two or three fits succeeding each other, each time being of less severity. In some they recur with great regularity once every few weeks or months. Others have an attack every night for several days or a week regularly once a year. Sometimes, after asthma has harassed a person by frequent attacks, it leaves him altogether, and does not return for years. In some there are three conditions of the air which constantly induce asthma. 1. The electrical state of the atmosphere. 2. The barometric pressure. And 3 All causes which produce catarrh and bronchitis. The immediate cause of this disease in those subject to it is the great delicacy and nervous sensibility of the pulmonary nerves and the mucous membrane lining the air tubes and air cells. There is a great deal of difference in the influence produced upon different persons by the same cause. Hence it is that some asthmatics breathe best in the smoky atmosphere of the city, while others cannot pass a single night in a place where the welcome companionship of a paroxysm. Some are comfortable on the low moist grounds surrounding a marsh, while many can only sleep in the pure air on the top of some mountain range. These are radical distinctions, and can easily be accounted for, but we find that many persons will sleep in one place in the same town and cannot in any other, and on one side of a street, but not on the opposite, and even in the back room of a house, but cannot in the front. These cases are more difficult to account always be traced satisfactorily. The cause is too subtle for discovery without a protracted and minute investigation. Yet, in many instances, both beneficial and injurious, in operation in the opposing localities. But, whatever the cause may be, there can be no doubt that it is produced by inhaling the impurities which make the air is impregnated in one position and not in the other.

In my next letter I shall discuss the proper treatment of asthma.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER,
156 Canal street, near Baronne.

New Orleans, March 30, 1861.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

An attempt by burglars to undermine the New York Exchange Bank, on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Dey streets, was discovered Monday morning, 25th ult.

The particulars, so far as we can be ascertained, are as follows: For some time past, a Mr John Alcock occupied a cellar, No. 189 Greenwich street, for the manufacture of rug carpets. About a month since, a Mr. Thos Burke came along, and bought out Alcock, paying him very liberally for his place. The plan for robbing the Bank must have, then formed previous to the purchase of the place, for, from appearances, the work done by the burglars could not have been accomplished much less than a month.

They dug a sort of tunnel, sufficiently large for a man to pass through, from the cellar occupied by Burke, a distance of about seventy feet, and directly under the bank vault, until they reached the bank, coming up almost directly under the safe, which contained about $40,000 of available money, and used a jack of power sufficient to raise upwards of forty tons, to break through the thick flagging upon which the safe stood.

All they succeeded in carrying off was $200 in gold and $900 in Western and Southern money, belonging to Mr. A. L. Peck, broker, which was contained in a tin box standing in the safe. The burglars had not sufficient time, after reaching the vault, or they would doubtless have made their way into the safe, but it would seem from nothing came upon them before they were aware of it.

The porter, on reaching the store at half past six o'clock in the morning, was first alarmed by noise in the back room. He went to the door, but found it fastened on the inside so securely that it resisted his efforts to open it. In a short time all was quiet, and he waited the arrival of the officers of the bank. Informing them of what he had heard, the door was burst open, when they beheld, to their astonishment, the floor covered with piles of brick, dirt and burglar's implements.

Information was immediately sent to the Third Precinct Station House, and Captain Jamieson, with some policemen, shortly made their appearance. By this time the burglars made good their escape. A man named Harmon Roberts, who, it is said, had frequently been seen in the place, was taken into custody and locked up in the Third Precinct Station House, on suspicion of being concerned in the burglary.

The tools used by the burglars were quite a curiosity, consisting of large bars of iron, jimmies, spikes, jacks, &c., in all nearly a cart load. They were collected and carted to the Third Precinct Station House. From the time the burglary was discovered a large crowd of persons surrounded the place, anxious to gratify their curiosity with a sight of the herculean labors of the burglars.

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diarrhea to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

A Michigan Tragedy—Incest, Murder and Suicide.

[From the St. John's Democrat, March 23.]

The citizens of our neighboring village of Ithaca, in Gratiot county, were thrown into a fever of excitement on the 14th instant by the discovery of a horrid murder committed in their village.

On Sunday, the 10th instant, Thaddeus S Green, a cooper, residing in Ithaca, accompanied by his daughter, Elizabeth Josephine Green, went out to the house of Mr. Ben son Taylor, in the township of Newark, about five miles northwest from Ithaca, and near where Green had formerly lived. While there they induced Miss Sally Ann Taylor, a daughter of Mr. Taylor, to accompany them home. On Sunday evening Green's daughter left the girls laughing, and apparently enjoying themselves, after which they were not seen or heard until the following Thursday, when Mr. Taylor sent by one of his neighbors for his daughter to return home. This neighbor went to Green's house, which is a small log building, directly in the rear of the Court-house, and knocked, but received no answer.

He then induced a couple of citizens to accompany him, and they went to the house, forced up one of the windows, unbuttoned and opened the door, entered and found the girls lying in one bed, covered up in another, all dead. Green's daughter had been struck five, and Miss Taylor two blows on the forehead, with the head of a small axe, breaking their skulls in a shocking manner. The axe was found lying in the room.

Appearances indicated that the girls were asleep when murdered. Green was lying in a bed in another corner of the same room. He had thrust the blade of a pocket knife into one side of his neck, and probably severed the carotid artery. Both beds were perfectly saturated with blood. The door was shut upon the house were all fastened on the inside, leaving no doubt that Green was the murderer.

A letter, evidently written with an intention to disguise, but undoubtedly in the handwriting of Green, was found in the house, which indicated the existence of a criminal intimacy between him and his daughter, and the probability is that this became known to Miss Taylor, and the fear of exposure incited him to commit the horrid deed.

The letter referred to purports to have been written by the girl Elizabeth's mother, stating that she was not the daughter of Green, and urging her to marry him when he should have the means of supporting her. It is unmistakably in the handwriting of Green, and was evidently written to stifle the qualms of conscience that would arise in her bosom against the monstrous crime of incest.

Rumor says that Green's wife had procured a divorce, but the cause is not assigned.

The house in which the above tragedy was enacted was burned on Monday night last, the citizens of that locality being unanimous in the desire that all traces of the terrible crime should be obliterated.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Election for District Judges.—We give below the full returns of the election in this parish for the Judges of the six District Courts. It will be seen that less than six thousand votes were polled altogether, not three-fifths of that at the late Presidential election in this city. The successful candidates are the following:

First District Court, T. Wharton Collens, by 985 votes over the late incumbent, T. O. Hunt.

Second District Court, J. Sprague, by 1123 votes over the late incumbent, F. H. Morgan.

Third District Court, M. A. Foute, by 5 votes over L. Duvignaud, the late incumbent.

Fourth District Court, J. W. Price, the late incumbent, having no opposition, received 1976 votes.

Fifth District Court H. D. Ogden, by 1994 votes over J. Livingston